THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

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L. V. BLUM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.--TWO DOLLARS a year in advance. One Dollar for six months.
These rates include all who are in arrears.

ADVERTISING RATES.

ONE DOLLAR per square (12 lines or less) for first insertion, and 50 cents for every subsequent insertion.

Longer advertisements in proportion.

Obituary notices, Resolutions adopted by Orders, Societies, &c., or anything of a personal nature, will be inserted as advertisements, and charged accordingly. The money must accompany the manuscript.

J. L. FULKERSON'S COLUMN.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF

NEW SPRING GOODS!

WILL BE FOUND WITH

J. L. FULKERSON,

On Main Street, Four Doors below the Bank,

SALEM, N. C.

BEING encouraged, by the liberal patronage received during the past season, to increase my stock of Goods, I now respectfully announce to the public, and to my friends in particular, that I have received and will continue to receive throughout the season, from New York and Philadelphia, a LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS, to which I invite your attention. Having purchased late in the season and at greatly reduced prices, I can therefore sell you goods CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

That it will be to your interest to make your purchases of me, you will acknowledge after examining my stock of Goods, where you will find a good assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

SUCH AS

Printed Merinos and Cashmeres, plain and figured Delaines, plain and figured Poplins, Grey and Mourning Dress Goods, Merinos and Alpacas, Black Dress Silk, English and American Prints, Cloaking Cloths and Shawls, Gray and Fancy Colored Sack Flannels, plain and heavy twilled Flannels, Extra heavy Cotton Flannels, Plaid Linsey and Gingham, Bleached and unbleached Shirting and Sheeting, Bleached and unbleached and colored Drills, Ticking and Blankets, Brilliants, Cambrics & X Muslins, Laconet and Swiss Muslins, Nainsook and Book Muslins, White and Black Bobinet and Illusion, Cotton, Linen and Silk Laces, Col'd Cambrics assorted, White & Col'd Paper Cambrics, Bird's Eye & Scotch Diaper, Richardson's best Irish Linen, Linen-wove and stitched Bosoms, Gent's Ready-made Shirts, Gent's Merino Drawers, Shirts and Half Hose, Ladies Merino Vests, Ladies' and Children's Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, Ladies' and Children's Wool and Cotton Hose, Ladie's Corsets, Collars and Cuffs, Gent's Paper and Linen Collars, Worsted Hoods and Scarfs, Linen Cambric, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, Barage and Silk Veils, Alexander's Kid Gloves, Plush-lined, Silk and Thread Gloves.

A good assortment of Cloths, Cassimers, Satinets, Tweeds, Jeans and Vesting.

A large stock of

NOTIONS,

such as plain and fancy Head Nets, Neck Ties, Suspenders, Combs, Brushes, Soaps, Perfumery, Buttons, Thread, Tapes, Pins, Needles, Wire and Rubber Hair Pins, Pages and Trimmings, Violin and Guitar Strings, Buck Purses and fine Pocket Books, &c., &c.

A large variety of Ladies' Belts, plain and fancy; plain and fancy Ribbons, Plumes, Flowers, &c., &c.

A lot of STATIONERY, consisting of Cap, plain and gilt edged Note Paper, Envelopes, Blank Books, Pass Books and Memorandums, Copy Books, Spelling Books and Primers, Receipt Books and Post Folios, German and English Almanacs, Pen ils, Pens, &c., &c.,

A large stock of

HATS, CAPS & BONNETS,

consisting of Men's and Boys' Wool and Fur Hats, from the cheapest to the finest; Ladies' and Misses' Jockey Caps, Shakers and Bonnet Frames.

The Largest, Finest and cheapest stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

offered in this section of country since the year 1861; among which the men will find the finest French Calfskin Boots,

as well as the cheap and heavy Ditching Boots. The ladies can also once more have Boots at a reasonable price. The Ladies and Misses will be pleased to find the finest and most fashionable Shoes, at greatly reduced prices. No one, I trust, will have to go without Shoes now, as I have them from the smallest infant's sizes up to the largest extra size women's and men's shoes.

GUM SHOES, of every description, for Children, Ladies and Men, at a reasonable price.

CROCKERY AND GLASS-WARE,

Plate, Dishes, Bottles, Lamps, Bowls, Creams, Mugs, Teas, Pitchers, Ewers and Basins. Tubs, Buckets, Brooms, Baskets, Looking Glasses, Candlesticks, Snuffers, Trays, Waiters, Castors, Knives and Forks, Spoons, Coffee Mills, Sad Irons, Stoves, Tinware, Shovels and Tongs, Wash-boards, Wooden-ware, Cedar-ware, Willow-ware, Cordage, Bagging, Rope, Twine, Carpet Chain, Wicking, Candle Moulds, Sperm Candles, Adamantine Candles, Tallow Candles, Lamps, Chimneys, Wicks, Burners, Lamp Trimmings, Fluid, Alcohol, Camphene, Burning Oil, Lard Oil, Linseed Oil, Neatsfoot Oil, Tanners' Oil, Sperm Oil, Whale Oil, Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Turpentine, Varnish, Glue, Putty, Paints, Dye-stuffs, Window Glass, Iron, Steel, Nails, Spikes, Horse Shoes, Mule Shoes, Shoeing Nails, Rasps, Files, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Blacksmith Tongs, Sledges, Hammers, Screws, Hinges, Latches, Locks, Bolts, Shutter Fasteners, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Razors and Razor Straps, Butcher Knives, Shears and Scissors, Tea and Table Spoons, Tea Kettles, Coffee Mills, Meal Sieves, Ladles, Frying Pans, Shovels and Tongs, Candle-Sticks and Snuffers, Match Safes and Pepper Boxes, Pad Locks, Door Locks and Latches, NAILS, Tacks, Screws and Hinges, Shoe and Nail Hammers, COLLINS' AXES and Hatchets, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Currycombs, Halter Chains, and Trace Chains, Horse and Mule Shoes, and Shoeing Nails, Rasps, Files, Gimblets, Sandpaper, &c., &c. The best quality of COTTON CARDS, Whitemore's No. 10, and many other articles in this line too tedious to mention.

I also have an assortment of IRON and STEEL consisting of Hoop and Band Iron, assorted widths, Rod Iron, assorted sizes, Nail Rod and Horse-shoe Iron, as well as the common Farming Iron, BLISTER STEEL, SHEAR STEEL and CAST STEEL.

Of Groceries,

I can furnish you the best quality of Rio Coffee, Black and Green Tea, Chocolate, brown, clarified and crushed Sugar, Ess. Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Mace and Cinnamon; Starch, Soda, CHEESE and Candles, POWDER, SHOT and Percussion Caps, LIVERPOOL SALT, by the sack or retail, for cash or barter. Also a lot of fine VALENCIA RAISINS, Common as well as fine FRENCH CREAM CANDIES.

I also have DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, Spts. of Turpentine, Window Glass and Putty, Indigo and Madder, of a superior quality, as well as Copperas, Alum, Extract of Logwood, Ven. Red Yellow and Green Paint, Saltpetre, and Brimstone, Citrate Magnesia, Cod Liver Oil, Castor Oil, Epsom Salts, Rhubarb, Paregoric, Laudanum, British Oil, and Camphor, Essence of Mint, Cinnamon and Lemon, *Flavoring Extracts* and Cream Tarter.—Also Dr. Hoofland's celebrated German Bitters, Sands' Sarsaparilla, Wright's Indian Vegetable and Dr. Strong's Compound Sanative Pills, QUININE, &c., &c.

I also have the famous CONCENTRATED LYE, one pound of which will make 16 gallons of Soft Soap in a very short time. Also a nice article of common pale Soap, in one pound lumps, Matches, &c., &c.

You can also have a very superior article of

FINE COGNIAC BRANDY, AND PORT WINE,

or medicinal purposes.

Amongst my stock you will find a lot of

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

such as Buckets, Tubs, Wash-boards, Baskets and Chairs, Clothes-pins, Wood Spoons, Cocoa Dippers, &c. Also Bed Cords and Candle Wick.

SHOE FINDINGS,

such as Shoe Pegs, Lasts, common and patent Awl Hafts, Sewing and Pegging Awls, Shoe Thread, Bristles, Eyelets, Gum and Shoe Wax.

I would also invite your attention to my stock of **Leather**, which consists of light and heavy Sole Leather, Calf Skins, French Morrocco, Brush Goat Skins, and Striped Binding.

I also have many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which be sold on the most reasonable terms.

I WILL BARTER FOR everything that can again be disposed of, such as

GRAIN, FLAX-SEED, BEES-WAX, DRIED FRUIT, RAGS AND FUR.

Bring in your Rags, they are as good as Cash. Let all the boys go at trapping; for the Fur they can get Boots, Shoes, Hats and Clothing.

In conclusion I will say, that I am thankful for the very liberal patronage thus far enjoyed, and that by fair dealing I hope to merit a continuance of the same.

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C., May, 1866. 19-tf

A REFINED TASTE would appreciate nothing more than a *present* of a fine *PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM*, which you will find at a reasonable price at J. L. FULKERSON'S Cheap Store.

Where a fine collection of the finest *Photographs*, "by the best artists only" may also be found. Persons wishing a choice selection for their *albums* will find the finest *portraits* of prominent men and women, *Specialities, Statuary, and Grace ful Figures*, of the finest styles only.—Nothing common will be offered.

A LOT OF CHOICE SEGARS, SMOKING and Chewing Tobacco, and Scotch Snuff will also be found with J. L. FULKERSON.

Land For Sale.

I WILL SELL my Tract of Land lying on the Yadkin river, containing 303 Acres, adjoining the lands of Nicholas Williams, Sr., and Joseph Williams.

N. L. WILLIAMS, Jr.

May 12th, 1866. 39-tf

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND dispatch at the SALEM PRESS OFFICE.

Soda Fountain for Sale.

A. T. ZEVELY.

Salem, May, 1866.

VALUABLE

MILL AND LANDS

FOR SALE.

INTENDING TO Remove West, the subscribers offer for sale their valuable MILLS with 42 ACRES OF LAND on Middle Fork, 2½ miles South of Salem, N. C. The Mill-seat is one of the best in all this section. There is 11 feet head, estimated to be equal to 30 horse power. There is one Corn and one Flouring Mill, propelled by two 8 feet overshot wheels. The machinery nearly new.

One SAW Mill, with vertical wheels in running order. The mills are on a short canal, not far from the dam.

Those wishing to buy, will call and see for themselves.

S. H. & L. C. LAUGENOUR.

ALSO,

The subscriber offers for sale 30 ACRES OF LAND, with good Orchard, adjoining the above mentioned Mill Tract, on the East.

Also on the West, 82 ACRES, with Woodland, Orchard, Meadows; and with bottom in cultivation.

Also 63 ACRES, 1½ miles down the creek from said Mills, nearly half good bottom, with a good FRAME DWELLING HOUSE AND BARN.

S. H. LAUGENOUR.

Forsyth Co., N. C., May 19 1866. 40-3m.

A List of Letters

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT Salem, N. C., June 1st, 1866.

Elisha G. Anderson	Mrs Mary S. Idol
Samuel Albertson	Miss Delfine Idle
Joseph Brown	Miss Elisabeth Jones
Miss Sallie Bodenhamer	Mrs Martha Jerald
Col John E Brown	Isham H. Kennedy
L. M. Biel	Miss Mary Jane Long
Miss Louisa Brown	E. L. Limbach
Bill Ballance (Freedman)	Miss Sarah Ellen Lancas ter
John H. Chamoblin	
J. M. Crump	M. M. Martin
Mr. Daye	J. J. Marshal
Mrs Pattie Edmondson	Miss Elizabeth Mock
Miss L. J. Hanes	F. J. Hoffinger
John P. Hedgecock	John F. Scott
Miss A. J. Hanes	Smith J. Sapp
N. G. Whittington	Mrs. Mary Snipes
George R. Walker	Edwin Swim
Miss H. A Young.	Johnson Vest

Two cents are due on advertised letters.

A. T. ZEVELY, P. M.

Salem, N. C., June 1st., 1866.

GOV. WORTH'S CIRCULAR.

To the People of North Carolina.

Having been elected by you as your Governor in November last, for a term, which will expire on the 1st of January next, and believing that my administration has met your approval, I announce myself a candidate for re-election in August next.

I do not propose to canvass the State. The constant pressure of Executive duties, many of which grow out of our anomalous political condition, require my constant attention. If the practice of canvassing the State at any time before be a wise one, I am sure I could not do it at this time, without detriment to the public interests. Nor do I deem it expedient to address to you an extended circular. My past life and actions furnish the best guaranty you can have as to my future conduct. Into them I invite your candid scrutiny.

Upon some of the matters now engaging public attention, I deem it my duty to present you my views.

I think the chief attention of a state Executive should be directed to State affairs; but in our present unfortunate condition it is proper, and it will be expected that I shall give you my views on national affairs.

As a part of my early education, I was required to commit to memory and rehearse that portion of the farewell address of the father of his country, in which he so earnestly warns us to indignantly frown upon the first dawning of any attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest." This became a fixed sentiment with me. The preservation of the Union has been the polar star of my political life. In the circular by which I announced myself as a candidate for the honorable position which I now fill, I referred to the fact that I had offered, in the House of Commons in 1831, resolutions denouncing nullification; that as a Senator in the General Assembly of 1860-'61, in a forlorn minority, I constantly combatted every thing which I thought tended to disunion; voting in May 1861, with only two others, against the call of a Convention.—I referred also to a circular which I addressed to my constituents in January 1861, when the question of Convention or no Convention was to be decided by their votes, in which I urged them not to be deceived by the cry that the Convention was to be called to "*save* the Union," that it was called to "*destroy* it."—I then circulated among my constituents the celebrated speech of Andrew Johnson, then Senator from Tennessee and now President of the United States, in which he denounced with equal fervor *Northern disunionism* and *Southern disunionism*. I concurred with him then, as cordially as I do now.

In my circular of last October, I stated to you that I had always looked back on my course in all these tremendous with great satisfaction. In the ensuing election many of you who had always concurred with me, and many who had formerly differed with me in these views, voted for me. All who voted had recently renewed their allegiance to the United States by taking the oath prescribed in the President's amnesty proclamation. I ascertain and cube that they took this oath with the honorable and sincere purpose faithfully to observe it. All desired that our former relations with the Union should be speedily renewed. I regarded the cordial vote for me by many of those who had maintained the doctrine of secession, as in accordance with their recent pledge of loyalty to the United States, and as a token of respect for my consistent political record, and hence I received it as support [illegible] to me.

I declared in my circular to you last fall, and I now repeat, that if elected, so far as my official position would enable me to do it, both from inclination and conviction of duty, I should endeavor to soften the animosities which have grown out of the horrible war, now happily ended. If some of us have grievously erred, grievously have all of us atoned for it.—I shall endeavor to encourage a spirit of mutual forgiveness,—a return to habits of law and order, and steadfast attachment to the Union, which made us so great and prosperous a people while we adhered to the counsels of Washington." I have endeavored to act in conformity to these promises.

I refer to these prominent points in my political record and the circumstances under which you did me the honor to elect me last November, to counteract the unjust impression which many have sought to make, at home and abroad, that my election was a disunion triumph. The imputation is grossly unjust to me, and as I believe equally unjust to every body who voted for me.

My conduct in the discharge of my administrative duties is known to you; and I have so recently had occasion, in my message to the General Assembly, to present my views in relation to State policy, which message was very extensively circulated throughout the State, that I deem it unnecessary to reiterate them.

Wise policy requires, in order to restore prosperity and order, that every citizen quietly and industriously pursue his occupation, and obey the laws of his country while they are in force, however distasteful some of them may be. If we would have peace and plenty we must look for them as the fruits of order and industry. The wisest legislation without these will be unavailing; and with them, the worst legislation will but retard the return of prosperity.

We are, as I think, unwisely and unconstitutionally excluded from the National councils, but the results of the war have made us powerless. It is unwise to indulge in denunciations of the dominant power, and not inconsistent with real dignity and proper self respect, to abstain from intemperate remonstrance. Let us quietly pursue our several avocations, and hope that Providence will ultimately guide the minds of our late foes to counsels becoming magnanimity and wise and generous statesmanship.

The great object of all good men and wise statesmen should now mollify the passions which have grown out of the late conflict, and by all their influence to endeavor to restore *cordial reconciliation* between the lately alienated sections. The good of our whole nation requires *sincere* and *universal reconciliation*. This cannot be if proscription and mutual criminations be indulged. The sublime injunctions of Holy Writ which forbid the indulgence of malevolence, are universal in their application.

In such a convulsion as that from which we are emerging, many will have received grievous injuries. No good can spring from the indulgence of revengeful feeling. Let every good citizen exert himself to repress it. Both philosophy and our religion rank forgiveness and charity among the choicest of virtues, and as there are few of us who have not occasion to ask forgiveness for our own acts, let us be merciful to each other.

If you shall re-elect me, as your Chief Magistrate, I appeal to my past conduct to sustain me in the assurance that I will do all I can to prove myself worthy of your renewed confidence.

JONATHAN WORTH.

THE FIVE CENT PIECE.—The new five cent coin which will soon be issued from the United States Treasury, will prove of great convenience, it is said, in its size and its weight. It is to be of the same size as the three dollar gold pieces, and will be eight tenths of an inch in diameter, or so near it that the difference will be scarcely perceptible. Five pieces laid in a straight line and touching each other will make the length of a foot. And a simple and easy method of converting dollars into English measurement. Three of the coins will weigh a half ounce, and will be useful in determining the postage on letters.

There are 13,427 negroes fed at the expense of the Government, in Georgia. In all the Southern States the number exceeds 134,000.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1866.

☞ Announcements of Candidates, $3 00 in advance.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

We have been authorized to announce JAMES M. COVINGTON, of Stokes County, a candidate for a seat in the Senate of our next General Assembly, from the District of Stokes and Forsyth.

THE CONVENTION.—It will be seen that the Convention has passed an ordinance making white population the basis of representation for the House of Commons, and property or taxation for the Senate.

The time for the election of Governor and Members of the General Assembly has been changed, for this year only, to the third Thursday in October, the vote on the amended Constitution will be taken on the first Thursday in August.—The Convention will adjourn next Monday.

The most important ordinances will be published at an early day. A great portion of the time of the Convention was occupied with the revision of the State Constitution, which became necessary under present circumstances.

☞ It is doubtful whether we will be able to issue a paper next week. We have been using a very inferior article of printing paper, for some time, and our stock being now exhausted, we are not disposed to lay in another supply of the same kind. In the course of a few weeks, we hope the paper mill in this vicinity will be able to supply us with a superior article.

☞ The Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Legislature, owing to the change of time for holding the elections, from August to October, will be held at a later day than was intended, of which due notice will be given.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The seventy-second annual commencement of this honored institution, opened on Tuesday evening, the 5th inst. The attendance is said to have been full, and the literary exercises fully up to the level of any former commencement.

REPUDIATION.—This nefarious doctrine probably will be brought to bear in the approaching elections, and demagogues will make a hobby of it to ride into office, by endeavoring to humbug the people, at the same time knowing very well that no State has the right to pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts. Honest people need have no apprehensions on that score, and others, if they put their faith and trust in repudiating candidates to accomplish evil designs, will find themselves mistaken.

The *Hillsborough Recorder*, edited by the venerable Dennis Heartt, the purest and most consistent editor in the State, upon this subject, says:

"We see no reason why public journals should not now discuss the subject of repudiation. The sooner and the more thoroughly it is discussed the better the people will understand it. The people should not allow the subject, nor those who advocate it, to take possession of them too suddenly or violently.

Our people are in debt; pay day will take the roof from over many a debtor's head. What can save those in debt from the distress that awaits them? Nothing, it may be said, but repudiation.

But can we repudiate? That is the question. Secession might have saved us from the domination of the abolition faction, but we could not secede. Repudiation would take our property from under the hammer, but we cannot repudiate. The same Constitution which forbids our seceding forbids repudiating. There can be no misunderstanding the Constitution on this question. The last section of the Constitution of the United States expressly declares that 'no State shall pass any law impairing the obligations of contracts.' The Federal Courts will not be closed. We might repudiate and shut out State Courts against the collection of all debts, public and private; but what would that avail when we could be sued and judgment rendered against us in the Federal Courts?

When men attempt to avoid the payment of just debts they should be stripped of manliness; a failure entails nothing but disgrace. How could members elected to the Legislature take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and then vote for an act of repudiation?

We are hemmed in between two great evils; how we shall be extricated from them will require wise men to answer."

It affords us great pleasure to find the following in the Raleigh *Sentinel*. We shall take occasion to notice the *Standard's* article alluded to below, more at length hereafter.

GRATIFYING.—We are glad that the following extract corrects an impression which was made here, by certain rumors of conversations, which led to the conclusion, that at least one press in the State would favor the repudiation of all public and private debts. We hope no public press in North Carolina will so degrade itself, as to countenance that monstrous principle. But to the extract:

We can assure our friends that we are not a repudiationist. Any report that we are a repudiationist, or that we would advise another individual to act dishonestly, is unfounded.—We have hitherto to be poor and honest, than to be rich and dishonest and mean.—*Standard*.

To all which we say, Amen!

GOLD AND COTTON.—New York June 19, 35 cents, gold 38½. Cotton firm; middling 60

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

New Advertisements.

☞ The attention of the limitless is called to the Sheriff's notice, in another column.

Col. Wm. Bingham—Bingham School, Mebane ville, N. C. This school enjoys a high reputation as one of the best in the State. An English and Commercial department has been organized.

Concert.—We have been requested to announce that the scholars of the Sunday School at this place will give a concert, in the Church, on Friday (this evening) at 7 o'clock, P M. The friends of the School, and the public in general are respectfully invited to attend.

The following programme will be observed:

Song	Coronation Anthem.
Song	"Once again with animation."
Recitation.	"The First Appearance," Luther Butner.
Recitation.	"Sunday School Hymn." Ella Vogler.
Song,	"I want to be an Angel." Juvenile Class.
Song.	"Children in Heaven."
	Tune 172—No. 194—Hymn Book.
Dialogue.	"The Match Girl," G. Siewers and B. Chitty.
Song.	"The Waving Banner."
Song.	"I am Jesus Little Lamb." Juveniles.
Song.	"I have a Father in the Promised Land,"
Solo and Duett. Chorus Recit.	"The Lord's Prayer," A. Crist and S. James.
Song.	"Here we throng to praise the Lord."
Song.	"Twinkle, twinkle, little Star."
Song.	"We love to sing together."
Dialogue.	"Sabbath Profanation."
Song.	"When the Morning Light"
Song.	"Little Drops of Water." Infant Class.
Song.	"Joyfully, Joyfully."
Recitation.	"Through Earth to Heaven." Ellie DeSchweinitz.
Song.	"We're a little Pilgrim Band."
Song.	"Like Mist on the Mountain."
Song.	"There's a Happy Land."
Recitation.	Carrie Bahnson.
Song,	The Festive Song.
Song.	"Come and sing with Joy and Gladness."
Address.	"The object of the Concert." Samuel Lemly.
Song.	"We bring no glittering Treasures."
Song.	Christ, the River of Life."
Song.	"Heavenly Father, Grant Thy Blessing.

SUMMER, &c.—The month of June is generally considered as the first month of summer, and the warm temperature of last week gave ample evidence that the "leafy month" had indeed inaugurated the long hot days with their attendant languor. But, to the surprise of all, after a heavy rain on Sunday last, the weather became uncomfortably cool, so much so that the discarded woolens were brought into requisition, and some of our friends actually inquired whether we had seen "Jack Frost."

Sudden changes in temperature are unhealthy, and from present indications, we fear the summer and fall will be sickly. Our citizens and country friends should use every means to remove all local causes of disease, and see to it that their premises are free from all accumulation of filth, rendering the atmosphere impure and offensive.

One of the first indications of the "business of the day" is the appearance on our streets, nearly every morning, of quite a little army of small boys and girls, and some of larger growth, each with a basket, bucket or pail filled with that wholesome "wild fruit" the blackberry or dewberry, as the early variety is known in this section. Every where you are greeted with "wish any berries—only five cents a quart."

As a general thing they are nice and plump,—fresh from the vines, and really, with sugar and cream, or in a freshly baked tart, they make an excellent desert.

Beans and Cucumbers have also made their appearance, which, with an occasional quarter of veal and leg of mutton, gives evidence that there's something good in the old land yet.

BEER, POP, ICE CREAM, CANDIES, ORANGES, LEMONS, DATES, FIGS, COVE OYSTERS, SARDINES, &c., &c., can be found at the various Confectioneries and Grocery Stores in Salem and Winston, and all who have a little change to spare will find the above named delicacies of fresh and genuine, and no mistake. Notices of the above should have appeared in our advertising columns—however let it go, *pro bono publico*.

DRY FRUIT.—The fruit crop in several of the Northern and Middle States is represented to be a failure, in consequence of which dried fruit will command high prices. Our country friends should make a note of this, and prepare to dry all the fruit and berries possible, which will put many a dollar in their pockets.

THE FARMER.—We have received from the publishers the advance sheets of this publication for July, containing eight illustrations and minute details, respecting cultivation of the soil by steam power, which is now in successful and extensive operation in Europe. The illustrations and the information furnished, were attained at no slight expense, and only after repeated efforts by the publishers.

The "Farmer" is one of the best agricultural journals in the country, and the publishers are bending all their efforts and energies in the direction of resuscitating and developing the agricultural and commercial interests of the country.

Terms of the *Farmer*, $3 per year.

THE BALTIMORE RELIEF FUND.—From a statement of the amounts forwarded by the managers of the Baltimore Relief Fund, and persons to whom they have been sent, at various points in this State for distribution, we notice the following. The whole amount thus forwarded is twelve thousand dollars, three thousand dollars additional having been forwarded direct to destitute families.

Salem, $200—E. A. Vogler, E. Belo.
Lexington, $300—Dr. Wm. R. Holt, E. B. Roberts, Mrs. Dr. Holt.
Huntsville, $200—Hon. R. C. Puryear.
Walnut Cove, $200—Wm. A. Lash.

L. X. L.—We have received the July number of Godey's Lady's Book, containing its usual variety of choice matter for the ladies. *The Book* commences its 73d volume, and challenges comparison with any Magazine of its kind in the world.

☞ We welcome on our table, the Abingdon Virginian, which office was destroyed during the war. The Virginian appears in a new dress, out and out, and presents a handsome appearance,—bright as a new dollar.

☞ In Convention, on Tuesday, the ordinance to provide a circulating medium, was laid on the table, by 50 to 45.

The day was principally consumed in consideration of the amended Constitution.

ADMITTED TO PRACTICE LAW.—Among the largest class which has ever been before the Supreme Court at any one time for examination, we notice the following, who were licensed on Monday the 11th inst., to practice in County Courts:

R M. Folger, Surry County, N. C.; Jos W. McNutt, Yadkin; Nich W. Lillington, do; Alfred N. Smith, do.; Jas M. Hobson, Davie; H. Clay Walser, Davidson; Jno. H. Welborn, do.

In Supreme Courts, Jas. C. Gilmer, Surry; John A. Gilmer, Jun., Guilford.

Fears are entertained for the clipper ship "Monarch of the Sea," now 40 days over due from Liverpool. She sailed from that port March 20th with 700 passengers.

CHOLERA IN NEW YORK ON THE INCREASE.—New York, June 18th.—Three deaths from cholera yesterday. Much apprehension is expressed concerning the spread of the disease. One case in Baltimore.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The latest steamer arrived brings Queenstown dates to the 8th. inst. Cotton had declined a half penny. Breadstuffs and provisions have a downward tendency. Middling uplands 13 to 14. London consols for money 85¼ to 86. U. S. 5 20, 64 a 64¼.

The failure of Argo and Mertiman's Bank caused considerable depression. Liabilities heavy. The crisis on the Continent continues and war is inevitable.

The *City of Paris*, at New York, brings Liverpool dates to the 5th.

The Conference has been abandoned consequent upon the demand of Austria, which rendered the mediation of neutral powers an impossibility. The neutrals have broken off all negotiations, and it remains for the belligerents to negotiate among themselves or inaugurate a war.

It is believed that hostilities will commence in the Elba Duchies, and that Austria's great move will be to lay siege to Silesia.

Prussia will probably commence the war, and has sent a circular to the neutral powers charging Austria with a flagrant breach of treaties.

The Prussian army comprises 432 Battalions of infantry, 320 squadrons of cavalry, and 1086 pieces of field artillery.

The Italian volunteers number 95,000.

The Austria army now numbers 900,000.—It is supposed 350,000 will operate against Prussia, 250,000 against Italy, exclusive of reserves.

It is reported if Prussia seizes Holstein the Austrians will cross the frontier. The forces of Spain have been augmented to 85,000. The London *Times* declares that all hopes of peace have vanished.

The government reform bill in the British Parliament has been referred without division. The impression was that the government would withdraw it, but there are no such indications.

The latest news *via* Queenstown from Berlin to the 6th says that Prince Frederick Charles leaves on the 7th for the Headquarters of the Prussian army in Silesia.

At Florence, on the 6th great excitement is said, prevailed in Venice, owing to a forced loan and the refusal of the municipality to cooperate in collecting it. Large numbers of persons had fled from the city to avoid conscription.

LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE.—New York, June 18th.—Bullion in the Bank of England has been increased £1,400,000.

Prussian troops entered Holstein on the 7th. Austrian army is concentrating and collision is expected. These movements are regarded as virtual commencement of the war.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, June 15.

The Senate finance committee have fixed the tax on cotton at 2 cts. [illegible] and probably the two Houses will compromise on three cents. The general principles of the House bill are not altered.

For the Press.

County Court Taxation.

In reply to the attack made by the very wise and "learned leader" editor of the Western *Sentinel* on the action of the Magistrates of this County, at the March term of Court, in laying the taxes for the ensuing year, we claim the privilege, and we deem it a duty, to expose some of his glaring misstatements and falsehoods.

He says that a tax was laid upon the people of this county for *sixteen thousand dollars*.—Now can the editor be so corrupt as to suffer such misrepresentations to go forth to the people to deceive and delude them. Is it not expected of every fair-minded journalist to pay some attention to truth? Is it not his duty to inform himself correctly, before he undertakes to control public opinion? Can it be possible that in so plain a matter of fact as this, he could suffer himself to publish a deliberate falsehood? We all know, and he knows or ought to know, that the assessment was made not for sixteen thousand dollars, as he states, but for *seven thousand dollars*.

And this assessment of seven thousand dollars was laid, after the most careful reflection and investigation. Nor could the amount have been reduced, as it was necessary to make up deficiencies and arrears, out of this sum of seven thousand dollars, for this and last year, as no taxes had as yet been levied or paid during that period.

I deem it a duty which I owe to myself and the other Magistrates, to correct falsehoods so glaring as those contained in the Sentinel, and we would advise the editor from henceforth to strive and improve himself in correct information and a knowledge of facts and figures, in all of which he seems at present to be most awfully deficient.

ONE OF THE MAGISTRATES.

Debts Due by the Government to Citizens of the South.

Some days since one of our merchants, who held accounts against the government, contracted by the general in command of the United States Troops stationed here, sent one of them on to the proper department at Washington for payment. The account was properly authenticated, the receipt for the articles by the commanding General being attached.

It was returned without payment, with the following endorsement: "This account having arisen in North Carolina, a State in insurrection prior to the suppression of the rebellion, this department under the existing law and decisions governing it, cannot approve it for payment until Congress by appropriate legislation shall provide therefor."

Wilmington Journal.

Judge Underwood's Refusal to Release Jeff. Davis on Bail.

I have considered the application made by Mr. Shea, of counsel, to admit Jefferson Davis to bail.

Under the circumstances, the application might have been more properly made to me when, recently holding the Circuit Court at Richmond.

But under the law it may doubtless be made also in vacation, and I will briefly state my views of it and my conclusions:

In the States which were lately in active rebellion, military jurisdiction is still exercised and martial law enforced.

The civil authorities, State and Federal, have been required or permitted to resume partially their respective functions, but the President, as Commander in Chief, still controls their action so far as he thinks such control necessary to pacification and restoration.

In holding the District and Circuit Courts of Virginia, I have uniformly recognized this condition.

Jefferson Davis was arrested under a proclamation of the President, charging him with complicity in the assassination of the late President Lincoln. He has been held ever since, and is now held, as a military prisoner. He is not and never has been in the custody of the marshal for the District of Virginia, and he is not therefore, within the power of the court.

While this condition remains, no proposition for bail can be properly entertained, and I do not wish to indicate any probable action under the circumstances.

JOHN C. UNDERWOOD,
District Judge.

ALEXANDRIA, June 11, 1866.

DEATH OF W. W. SEATON.—Mr. Seaton died at his residence in Washington City, on Saturday last, at the advanced age of 81 years. He was for fifty years connected with the *National Intelligencer*. He was a native of Virginia, but in early life moved to North Carolina, where he married, in Raleigh, a daughter of Joseph Gales, founder of the *Raleigh Register*. He was for a short while, prior to his removal to Washington, associated with Mr. Gales in the management of the *Register*.

DEATH OF GEN. CASS.—Gen. Cass died at his residence in Detroit, on the morning of the 17th inst., aged 83 years.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—An accident occurred on the Danville Railroad on Tuesday last, by the breaking or losing of the coupling by which a passenger train was drawn. A number of passengers severely injured, and Miss Trotter of Danville, killed.

The [illegible] Bishop of the Episcopal Church, South, was [illegible] elected, and his [illegible] of said [illegible] to meet [illegible]

STATE CONVENTION.

[Compiled from the Raleigh Sentinel.]

TUESDAY, June 12th.

Mr. Moore, of Wake, from the select committee, reported "an ordinance authorizing the sale of the State's interest in the Western North Carolina Railroad."

Mr. Bynum, from the same committee submitted a minority report.

Mr. Dockery from the Committee on Finance reported back an ordinance to pay Provisional Judges for their services in holding Courts of Oyer and Terminer, recommending its passage.

Mr. Odom, a resolution denying the right of County Courts to levy taxes for certain purposes.

Mr. Howard, from the committee on Stay Law, submitted a report accompanied by an ordinance to change the jurisdiction of the Courts and the rules of pleading therein.

Mr. Dockery, a resolution to print 500 copies of an ordinance to legalize the acts of County Courts &c., for the use of Clerks, Sheriffs and members of the Convention Passed under suspension of the rules

The special order for 10 o'clock, A. M being the Stay Law, was postponed on motion of Mr Howard, and made the special order for the same hour on Thursday next

Mr. Richardson, by leave, introduced an ordinance to amend an act of the General Assembly, entitled "an act to regulate salaries and fees."

On motion of Mr Patterson, the Convention took up an ordinance to authorise the exchange of Stocks belonging to the State for bonds issued before the year 1861, on its second reading.

Mr Barrow moved to amend the ordinance by striking out the word "year" in the fourth line of the first section, and inserting the words "prior to the 20th of May, 1861" (The object of this amendment is to cover the case of bonds issued to the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, bearing date April 1st, 1861. These bonds were used in paying for iron purchased in New York for said Road)

The amendment was adopted, after some discussion.

The ordinance as amended then passed its second reading, and was read a third time.

The question being on its passage, the yeas and nays were ordered, on motion of Mr. Bryan.

Mr. Grissom stated, in explanation of his vote, that while he endorsed the principle embodied in the ordinance, and was opposed to anything looking towards a repudiation of the just indebtedness of the State, he was, as heretofore, averse to the Convention's engaging in general legislation whether upon financial or other matters. He should for this reason vote in the negative.

The question recurring the ordinance passed 59 to 23.

The Convention proceeded to a further consideration of the amended Constitution.

Mr. Moore, of Wake, offered the following substitute for section 2, article III, which was adopted, after discussion:

"No person shall be eligible as Governor or Lieutenant Governor, unless he shall be a native citizen of the State or shall have been a citizen of the United States for twenty years, shall have attained the age of thirty years, shall have been a resident of the State for five years next, before the day of election, and shall have therein a freehold in lands and tenements of the value of two thousand dollars."

On motion of Mr. Moore, of Wake, article V was amended by the addition of a section providing that every person holding office or voting shall be a white person.

Also, by the further addition of a section excluding from office persons convicted of felony.

Mr. Moore of Wake, moved to amend art 7, by providing "that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation paid in due time." Adopted.

Mr. Buxton moved to amend sec. 4 of this article, by striking out the first clause and inserting the words—"No person shall ever be imprisoned for debt."

Mr Buxton supported the amendment in an elaborate and able argument.

Messrs. Phillips and Eaton opposed the amendment on the ground that its adoption would protect from imprisonment fraudulent debtors and defaulting officials. As no one could now be imprisoned for debt unless there were a strong presumption of fraud, the amendment, though doubtless intended only for the benefit of the honest debtor, would enure only to the protection of the dishonest.

Messrs. McCorkle, Winston and King, also opposed the amendment.

Mr. McDonald, of Moore, addressed the Convention in its favor.

The question recurring, the amendment was rejected, 78 to 14

WEDNESDAY, June 13th.

On motion of Mr. Brooks, the ordinance concerning widows who have qualified as executrixes of the wills of their husbands, was taken up and passed the second and third readings, under a suspension of the rules. (The ordinance provides that widows who have qualified as executrixes of the wills of their husbands admitted to probate since the 1st of Jan. 1862, and before the 1st of May 1865, may enter dissent to the wills, according to the forms for dissent hitherto in force, and shall have the same right of dower as if the husbands died intestate. But no widow can avail herself of the benefits of the ordinance unless she enters her dissent within six months from its passage, nor in any case if the property of the husband has been sold and proceeds divided between the devisees or heirs at law.

Mr. Moore, of Wake, introduced an amendment to the Constitution in regard to the manner of appointing Magistrates, which on his motion was ordered to be printed.

The ordinance for the relief of the people who have suffered losses by the war was reported back, and the committee discharged from its further consideration.

THURSDAY, June 14.

Mr. Faulkner introduced a series of resolutions providing for holding the elections of Governor and members of the General Assembly in October next, so as to allow the Constitution to be previously voted on at the regular election day of August, which passed the first reading.

M Brown presented a petition from a number of citizens of Caswell county, in favor of amnesty for offences committed during the late war, which was read and referred to the committee on General Amnesty.

Mr Caldwell, of Burke, moved to suspend the rules in order to take up the resolutions of Mr. Faulkner, in regard to elections, and put them on their second reading.

Considerable discussion arose on the motion, participated in by Messrs. Conigland and Phillips in opposition, and Messrs. Starbuck, Caldwell, of Burke, Logan and others in favor.

The question was put and did not prevail, ayes 47, nays 45, two-thirds not voting in the affirmative.

Mr McLaughlin offered a resolution proposing to raise a special committee to inquire in regard to certain bonds and other assetts used in blockade running during the war, which was ordered to be printed.

(The following gentlemen constitute the Committee of Inquiry raised by a resolution introduced by Mr. Patterson, yesterday, in regard to the distillation of grain into spirits: Messrs. Patterson, Odom, Ward, Henry and Smith of Wilkes.)

Mr. Gilliam introduced an ordinance concerning amnesty, which he gave notice he would offer as an amendment to the ordinance on that subject, reported by the Committee on amnesty, when that subject shall come up for consideration. He asked to have the ordinance printed and it was agreed to.

Mr McDonald of Chatham, introduced an ordinance to amend the charter of the Chatham Railroad Company, which passed the first reading and was referred to a select Committee of five, on which the chair appointed Messrs. McDonald, of Chatham, McCorkle, Hodge, Love of Chatham, and Warren.

The hour of ten having arrived, the Stay Law reported by Mr. Howard, for the committee on Tuesday, was taken up as the special order.

Mr. Foy said he had a substitute for the ordinance which he would offer at the proper time, and which he desired to have read now for information

Consent was given and his ordinance was read. (It contemplates submitting to the people, at the August election, the question of the repudiation of all debts, private and public, with certain regulations for restriction in certain cases.

Mr. Howard moved that the ordinance reported by the committee, be considered by sections, and it was agreed to.

Sections 1 and 2 were read and passed without amendment.

Section 3 having been read,

Mr. Moore, of Wake, spoke in opposition to the section and the ordinance in general. He took ground that it was unconstitutional, because it impairs the obligation of contracts; and inexpedient because it will drive litigation from the State to the Federal Courts, and result in an increase of suits eventually. He discussed the question on both these views at considerable length, and in a manner in which a mere synopsis could not do justice.

Mr. Foy addressed the Convention generally on the stringency of pecuniary affairs and the consequent suffering of the people, and in favor of the ordinance proposed by him.

Mr. Howard advocated the ordinance as the best that could be devised to do justice to the creditor and at the same time give the debtor a chance to pay his liabilities.

Mr. Grissom offered a proviso, requiring sales of real estate under execution to bring a price equal to the assessed value at the time of sale.

Mr. Barbee defended the amendment, as called for by the condition of affairs, and the destitution caused by losses of property and depreciation of bank stocks.

Mr. Caldwell thought the creditors had some claim to protection as well as debtors, and that widows and orphans were entitled to some redress at law.

Mr. Grissom, by consent, withdrew his amendment.

Mr Conigland thought that the ordinance ought to be amended so as to put judgment debtors on the same footing with others. He thought that the condition of the times absolutely demanded some measure of relief, and the features of this ordinance are more favorable to both debtor and creditor than any act that has yet been passed for the purpose.

Mr. Walkup offered an amendment to the third section, increasing the several payments.

This amendment was opposed by Mr Brooks He did not believe the ordinance, if so amended, would afford the relief demanded.

The question was put and the amendment was rejected.

Section 4 to 14 were read, and some unimportant amendments adopted.

To sec. 14 Mr. McKay, of Harnett offered an amendment excluding the operation of the ordinance from debts contracted since May, 1865.

To which, Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford offered an amendment, "except for debts contracted for money loaned at a greater rate of interest than six per cent. per annum."

This amendment was rejected, and the question recurring on the amendment of Mr McKay, of Harnett, it was adopted.

The second reading of the ordinance was continued to section 19, and various amendments adopted. During the consideration of the ordinance, Mr. King moved to lay the whole subject on the table, and the motion was not agreed to, yeas 15 nays 76.

FRIDAY, June 15.

An ordinance was introduced to amend the chapter of the Revised Code entitled "Swamp Lands."

Ordinances were introduced in relation to the cotton tax proposed by Congress, to change the time of holding elections in North Carolina; by Mr. Starbuck, to amend the charter of the Salem Fire Company. A resolution was adopted giving the Principal Clerk of the Convention the compensation allowed the Clerk of the General Assembly for copying the Journals, &c.

The unfinished business, being the Stay Law with amendments, passed second reading

[We will publish this Law as soon as it finally passes.]

SATURDAY June 16th.

The Raleigh Sentinel says:—

The Convention on Saturday passed the ordinance fixing the basis of representation hereafter upon the number of white population for the House of Commons and property or taxation for the Senate. This change the West has long desired and the question has been settled by the above compromise. There were those who contended that the basis for both Houses should be the white people of the State, but the majority held to the idea that property as well as persons should be represented.

The Convention passed an ordinance changing the time for the election of Governor and members of the General Assembly until the third Thursday in October, and fixing the ratification of the amended Constitution on the first Thursday in August.

The Convention also passed a Resolution to adjourn *sine die* on Monday next, the 25th inst.

MONDAY, June 18th.

The ordinance to pay Provisional Judges of Courts of Oyer and Terminer, passed its several readings It allowes $90 for every six days they were officially engaged.

The ordinance to extend the time for sheriffs and tax collectors, for making settlement for taxes to first of January, 1867, passed second reading, and was made the special order for Wednesday.

The Constitution and amendments thereto were then considered.

The qualification of Senators are to be, hereafter, 30 years of age, one year's residence in the district, and a landed qualification of 300 acres, or a freehold of not less value than one thousand dollars.

The discussion to fix the qualification of members of the House of Commons consumed the remainder of the day's session.

MARRIED:

Near Bethania, on the 14th inst, by Rev. Lewis Rights, Mr. TOBIAS L STAUBER to Miss CORNELIA M LASH.

At the residence of the bride's parents, in Wilmington, by the Rev. A. Paul Repiton, Mr. S G HALL, of Salem, N. C, to Miss MARY F, daughter of Mr. L B. Huggins, of Wilmington.

DIED,

In this place, on the 18th inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH SIEWERS PFOHL, consort of Mr. A. T. Pfohl, after a lingering illness, aged 29 years.

In this county, on the 17th inst., at half after 8 o'clock, A. M, little SAMMIE, second son of J. M and M. M. Richmond, after severe suffering of over eleven weeks with pneumonia. Aged 1 year 10 months and 1 day.

In Winston, on the 11th inst., Mrs. SILOAM MILLER, aged upwards of 80 years.

In Salisbury, on the 4th inst, Mr THOMAS MCNEELY, in the 70th year of his age.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE TO THE MAIMED.

NOTICE is hereby given to the maimed of Forsyth County, who wish to be furnished with artificial limbs, that they can be supplied by going to Raleigh, on the 25th and 26th inst. Those who have legs will be furnished free of charge, those who have lost arms at $50 each.

Call at the County Court Clerk's Office, in Winston, and you will be furnished with certificates by the C. C. Clerk, or myself, which will give you free transportation on the Railroad to Raleigh.

At Raleigh you will be accommodated with lodging free, but you must furnish your own provisions.

M. MASTEN, *Sheriff.*

Forsyth County, June 18, 1866.

BINGHAM SCHOOL,

Mebaneville, N. C.

A NEW TERM will begin on the 25th of July next. For the accommodation of young men, who cannot take a Classical course, an English and Commercial Department has been organized. For terms address

Col. WM. BINGHAM,
Mebaneville, N. C.

June 22, 1866 [illegible]

THRESHING MACHINES AND HORSE POWERS.

I HAVE again completed arrangements by which I can furnish RAILWAY OR LEVER HORSE POWERS and WHEAT THRESHING MACHINES, Thresher and Cleaner combined, of various sizes, of the Emery Brothers pattern, which is esteemed the best ever brought to this section of the country. Any one wishing to procure one can obtain further information by applying to me. E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., June 15, 1866. 44-tf

Administrator's Notice.

HAVING, at the last term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for this county, qualified as Administrator of the estate of CHARLES COOPER, dec'd., I hereby give general notice to all creditors of said estate to present their claims duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law for that purpose, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. Debtors to said estate will please make payment accordingly.

E. A. VOGLER Adm'r,
with the will annexed.

Salem, N. C, June 15, 1866. 44-4t

Executor's Notice.

I WOULD once more earnestly call upon those owing the estate of LEWIS BELO, dec'd, to make payment as soon as they possibly can. I believe that if the debtors were aware that his family is entirely dependent upon the proceeds, they would exert themselves more to make payment. Any one having claims against said estate, not yet presented, will please do so without more delay. E. A. VOGLER, Executor.

Salem, N. C, June 15, 1866. 44-4t

FRESH MILK

Can be had of E. W. LINEBACK.

Valuable Plantation FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, desirous of removing West, offers for sale his valuable tract of land with improvements, containing

283 ACRES,

situated in Davidson County, on the waters of Brushy Fork, three quarters of a mile from BETHANY MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY, 12 or 14 acres of which is good *Meadow*, and 60 or 70 acres *Woodland*.

The soil is well adapted to the growth of all kinds of grain.

The improvements consist of a good two-story brick Dwelling, with a commodious wing, good large double Barn, Blacksmith Shop, good well of water with pump, and all necessary outhouses.

There is also a thrifty young Orchard of good varieties of fruit on the premises.

This valuable property being near a good school, is a desirable location for persons wishing to educate children.

JOHN D. BODENHAMER.

Davidson County, N. C., June 8, 1866. [43-tf.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

AT BONER & CRIST'S OLD STAND.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

SMITH & CO.,

WOULD announce to the citizens of Salem and the surrounding country, that they have on hand and are receiving from the principal Northern markets, a fine assortment of SPRING GOODS, consisting in part of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
LADIES' AND GENT'S HATS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c.

☞ We cannot be undersold by any living Person. ☜

CALL AND SEE.

WM. H. SMITH & CO.

Salem, N. C., April 14, 1866. 38-tf.

SPRING GOODS.

PFOHL & STOCKTON

TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING TO their friends and the public generally, that they are now receiving from the Northern Cities a large and well selected stock of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

which they bought for Cash, after the

Great Fall in DRY GOODS.

They are therefore prepared to sell DRY GOODS at about half what the same goods have been selling for.

Their stock consists in part of

STAPLE, FANCY, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

Ladies' Dress Goods OF EVERY VARIETY.

NOTIONS OF ALL KINDS.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

Hardware, Queensware, Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, &c.

To all of which they would call particular attention.

They are thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received and hope, by close attention to business and fair dealing, to merit a continuance of the same.

They invite their old friends and the public generally to give them an early call.

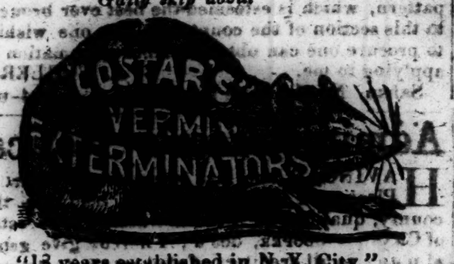
☞ ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE TAKEN AT THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICES. ☜

PFOHL & STOCKTON.

Salem, April 21, 1866. 16-6m.

And the Birds, set in a New Tune.

"As Spring approaches
Ants and Roaches
From their holes come out,
And Mice and Rats,
In spite of Cats
Gaily skip about"



"18 years established in N. Y. City."
"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c., Exterminat'rs
Is a paste—used for *Rats, Mice, Roaches, Black and Red Ants, &c., &c., &c.*

"Jostar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator,
Is a liquid or wash—used to destroy, and also as a preventive for *Bed Bugs, &c.*

"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects
is for *Moths, Mosquitoes, Fleas, Bed Bugs, insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.*

☞ !!! BEWARE !!! of all worthless imitations.
☞ See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.
☞ Address, **HENRY R. COSTAR,** 482 Broadway, N. Y.
☞ Sold by all Druggists and Retailers.

1866.

INCREASE OF RATS.—The *Farmer's Gazette* (England) asserts and proves by figures that one pair of RATS will have a progeny and descendants no less than 651,050 in three years. Now, unless this immense family can be kept down, they would consume more food than would sustain 65,000 human beings.
☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

RATS *versus* BIRDS.—Whoever engages in shooting small birds is a cruel man; whoever aids in exterminating *rats* is a benefactor. We should like some one to give us the benefit of their experience in driving out these pests. We need something besides dogs, cats, and traps for this business.—*Scientific American, N. Y.*
☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

"COSTAR'S" RAT EXTERMINATOR is simple, safe, and sure—the most perfect RAT-ification meeting we have ever attended. Every Rat that can get it, properly prepared, will eat it, and every one that eats it will die, generally at some place as distant as possible from where it was taken.—*Lake Shore (Mich.) Mirror.*
☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

FARMERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS should recollect that hundreds of dollars worth of Grain, Provisions, &c., are annually destroyed by Rats, Mice, Ants and other insects and vermin—all of which can be prevented by a few dollars worth of "COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, Ant, &c., Exterminator, bought and used freely.
☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.
☞ Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

Salem Drug Store.

HAVING removed my Drug Store to the POST OFFICE BUILDING, I would again respectfully call the attention of the public to my stock of pure and unadulterated

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND DYE-STUFFS.

Soda, Epsom Salts, Castor Oil,
Ess. Peppermint, Ess. Lemon, Ess. Cinamon.
Copperas, Ex't Logwood, Indigo,
Madder, Venetian Red, Spanish Brown
Essence of Coffee, &c. &c.

ALSO

Shoe Blacking and Brushes, Paint Brushes, Hair Brushes, Combs, pocket, dressing tuck, &c. Lead Pencils, Slate Pencils, Pencil Pen Holders, Toilet Soaps, Lilly White and Perfumery of various kinds, which will be sold at such prices as the times will justify. Any article not on hand can be procured at short notice.

A. T. ZEVELY.
Feb 3, 1866. 25-tf

A SOUTHSIDE HISTORICAL WAR NOVEL.
Third Edition just ready.

SURRY OF EAGLE'S NEST,

Illustrating the memoirs of a Staff Officer of Virginia. Edited from the Mss. of Col. Surry, by John Esten Cooke, with four full page illustrations. 12mo, cloth, 450 pages. Price $2 25.

Following Stonewall Jackson from the beginning of the Valley Campaign to his death: in constant intercourse with Lee, Jackson, Stuart, Ashby Pelham, and other celebrities, we have a vivid picture of inside army life at the South. In a word, a work that combines mystery of stirring incident, with a truthful delineation of noted events, fine drawing of character, and a faithful exhibition of the views and motives of Southern men in the conflict just closed, all told in the purest English and in an unusually delightful style, this volume will be a welcome guest.

Mailed to any part of the United States, post free on receipt of price.

J. HUNTINGTON & CO,
459 Broome Street, New York
(Late Burgess & Huntington.)

Bank Notes and Specie Bought!

AS I pay a regular Broker's tax, I will buy and sell all kinds of BANK NOTES, GOLD and SILVER.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., Jan. 1st, 1866.

Bibles and Testaments

CONSTANTLY for sale by
Rev. S. THOS. PFOHL.
Salem, April, 1866.

Administrator's Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING BEEN APpointed, at March Term, 1866, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Forsyth county, Administrator with the will annexed, upon the estate of Wm. Fries, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate, to make payment immediately. And all those having claims against the estate to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

H. W. FRIES, *Adm'r.*
Salem, N. C., April 10th, 1866. 35 tf.

Executor's Notice.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE ESTate of F. Fries, are hereby notified to make payment immediately, or if that cannot be done, to give satisfactory notes, when some further indulgence will be given.

All persons having claims against the estate will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

H. W. FRIES, *Executor,*
CARRIE FRIES SHAFFNER, *Executrix.*
Salem, N. C., April 10th, 1866. 35 tf.

SALEM CEMETERY COMPANY.

At a general meeting of the Salem Cemetery Company, held on the 2nd of April, 1866, the following resolutions were introduced and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That, in order to facilitate and systematize the sale of lots and vacant spaces for single graves in the Salem Cemetery,—both to benefit the purchasers and to prevent great loss and annoyance to the Company, the President and Treasurer are hereby directed to be governed in all future sales by the following rules and regulations, without respect of persons.

1st. Parties desiring to purchase lots upon the Cemetery can have the same measured, staked off and registered, by giving thirty day's notice of their selection of lots.

2nd. By giving this previous notice, *no money will be demanded of the purchaser*, but the Company agree to take a note for the value of the lot with good security, payable twelve months after date, *without interest.*

3rd. In all cases where the 30 days notice is not given, and parties do not select lots until they wish to make interments the value of the lots must be paid in *cash* to the Treasurer *when the application for said lots is made*, otherwise no interment will be allowed.

4th. Single spaces for graves will be sold for ten dollars, payment to be made invariably in advance. When desired, the Company will furnish tombstones for single graves charging the purchaser with the actual cost only.

Resolved further, That, as the Cemetery grounds are in bad condition, and as it is absolutely necessary to repair the same, the President and Treasurer are hereby directed to collect all amounts due the Company for lots and graves purchased and not paid for. And the Company hereby asserts its right to remove bodies from any lot or single grave, where payment for the same is persistently refused.

H. W. FRIES, *Secretary.*
Salem, April, 19th, 1866. 36-2m pd.

Jeweler Shop Re-opened.

I HAVE RE-OPENED MY SHOP, WHERE Clocks, Watches and Jewelry will again be repaired with fidelity and despatch, by a competent workman.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., March 10th, 1866.

NEW GROCERY STORE

AT F. FRIES' OLD STAND,
SALEM, N. C.

FLOUR,	MEAL,	CORN,
BACON,	LARD,	BUTTER,
CHEESE,	FISH,	CANDIES,
NUTS,	RAISINS,	ORANGES,
SPICES,	DOMESTICS,	TIN WARE,
LEATHER,	SALT,	TOBACCO,
COTTON YARN,	CROCKERY WARE,	
SUGAR, COFFEE, &c., &c. &c.		

Just received and receiving by
J. P. VEST.

☞ Will buy Flour, Wheat, Corn, Butter, Bacon, &c., &c.
Salem, N. C., March 31st, 1866. 33-3m.

WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY

REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.

ALL work will be *faithfully* and *promptly* finished.

Watches and Jewelry and a good assortment of **SPECTACLES** always on hand.

Highest price paid for old Spoons and old Silver Ware.

F. W. LEINBACH.
Salem, N. C., March 31, 1866. 33-3m.

Horses For Sale.

I HAVE FOR SALE TWO HORSES AND A Colt. One horse eight years old this spring, the other three. The colt is two years old. Any person wishing to purchase can call on me at Panther Creek, Yadkin county, N. C., and see them.

N. L. WILLIAMS, Jr.
May 12th, 1866. 39:tf.

TO PRESERVE AND BEAUTIFY YOUR Hair, get a bottle of Burnett's COCAINE, which you will find with

J. L. FULKERSON.

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! JUST RECEIVED.

E. A. VOGLER SALEM, N. C.,

Has the pleasure once again of announcing to the public, and his friends in particular, that having been encouraged far beyond his expectations in the sale of his purchases made some months ago he has now spent some time in PHILADELPHIA and NEW YORK, and SELECTED WITH CARE and BOUGHT FOR CASH, a good, fine, and full stock of NEW GOODS, and which he is determined to sell, and that in such manner and at such prices as will be bound to give satisfaction.

CALL, SEE, AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

I have ON HAND and will keep up a GOOD ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

Calicoes, DeLaines, Merinoes, Plaids, Poplins, Sheetings, Cotton Yarns, Flannels, Shawls, Hosiery, Worsted Caps, Scarfs, Merino Shirts and Drawers, Balmoral and Hooped Skirts, Corsets, Gloves, Umbrellas, Candlewick, Stationery, &c., &c.

A BIG STOCK OF NOTIONS,

Such as Combs, Brushes, Buttons, Pins, Needles, Tape, Thread, Collars, Neckties, Head Nets, Pens, Pencils, Soaps, Perfumery, Suspenders, &c., &c.

A LOT OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS AND BONNETS,

Among them a good assortment of Mens' and Boys' common Wool Hats, fine fur Fashionable Hats, of all sizes and colors, Misses' and Children's Fancy and New Style Caps, &c., &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES

Both coarse and fine—from the coarsest Brogans to the finest, fancies Ladies' Balmorals.

CROCKERY WARE,

A large lot of Plates, Dinner, Soup and Breakfast Plates, Bowls of all sizes, Bakers, Nappie Pitchers, Mugs, Tumblers, Pepper-boxes, and a varied assortment of Cups and Saucers.

HARDWARE.

In the Hardware line you will find Pocket Knives, Shoe and Butcher Knives, Knives and Forks Scissors, Coffee Mills, Nails, Tacks, Files, Rasps, Wood-Saws, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Tea-kettles, Curry-combs, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Axes, Cast-steel, &c. Also a lot of Whitemore's, No. 10, COTTON CARDS, which have so often been asked for heretofore. I also have a lot of the TELEGRAPH FODDER CUTTERS, of the same kind I sold many of some five years ago, and which are justly acknowledged to be the best cutting box out.

GROCERIES.

Of Groceries, I have on hand, and expect to keep up, a supply of first rate Rio Coffee, good Brown and Clarified Sugars, Tea, ground and unground Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Cinnamon, Cheese, Candles, Powder, Lead, Shot, and Percussion Caps. Also a lot of fine SEGARS and fine cut CHEWING and SMOKING TOBACCO. I expect to have constantly a large supply of good old fashioned LIVERPOOL SALT, and will sell by the pound or sack, and that either for Cash or Barter, for Flaxseed, &c.

Drugs, Paints, Dye-Stuffs and Medicines!

The Ladies may confidently rely upon buying from me the very best Spanish Indigo that can be found; also Venetian Red, Annetto, Green and Yellow Paints, Red Lead, Madder, Spanish Brown, Extract of Logwood, &c. Also Paregoric, Epsom Salts, Godfrey's Cordial, Cream of Tartar, Camphor, Oil of Spike, Saltpetre, Flour of Sulphur, Brimstone, Window Glass, Putty, Coal Oil, Linseed Oil, Varnish, &c., &c. An assortment of

DR. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES!

Consisting of Expectorant, Alterative, Vermifuge, &c. Together with other PATENT MEDICINES, such as Wright's and Moffatt's Pills, Cherry Pectoral, and sundry other Medicines.

☞ Failing to obtain a supply of Peruvian Guano expected, on account of its scarcity and very high price, I have instead now on hand for sale,

FORD'S PHOSPHATIC FERTILIZER,

An improver of the land, superior for Wheat, Tobacco, Corn, Cotton, &c., containing elements essential to the production of Grain, &c., and improvements of the land, and is confidently recommended to bring large crops and to be tried side by side with any other fertiliser. Even Peruvian Guano, Sold by the Bag or Ton.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, WATCH CHAINS, KEYS, &C.

My Jewelry Store not being open at the present time, you will find a lot of the above articles in my Store, and any article desired and not on hand, I will procure at a very few days' notice.

BARTER.

I will barter for any and everything produced in the Country that I can at all use or dispose of elsewhere. Will take all kinds of Grain, Flax Seed, Bees Wax, Rags, Dried Fruit, Chestnuts, &c. Any one having either of the beforenamed articles to dispose of, if they will consult their own interest, and sell where they can get the highest market price, or trade where they will be sure to go away satisfied, will call on me, for I WILL PAY CASH as well as GOODS, and will give as high prices, as any one in this section can possibly afford. Finally I would say, GIVE ME A CALL, and I know you will trade. I have not gone into business here only for a few days, my lot is with you,—here I have been raised, and you all know me—I am encouraged to believe that I have established among you a character for honesty and fair dealings and I intend, by honest dealing and close attention to business, to merit a continuance of the very liberal patronage so far received.—Thankful for past favors, I ask you to place me under renewed obligations for still further ones.—Call and see me.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., October, 1865. tf.

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Inventors, Mechanics and Manufacturers.

ISSUED 1860! ISSUED 1866!

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MUNN & CO.,
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A NEW ILLUSTRATED PAPER.

The undersigned have the pleasure of announcing that on the 4th of June they will issue the first number of a New Illustrated Journal to be called

"THE MIRROR OF THE TIMES."

Though there are already a large number of Periodical Publications of the kind we propose to issue, and there is therefore no positive necessity for the existence of another, still, we intend to fill a vacancy in this connection which has long been felt, to the injury of many meritorious sheets.

It is impossible at the present time to obtain any paper of the least merit, for less than Three Dollars per annum, and an illustrated one for not less than Four Dollars. Our intention is, therefore, to issue a Journal of the same size as "Harpers," or "Frank Leslie's," the contents of which shall be equal to theirs in merit, and to charge but half of their price, namely, Two Dollars per year. We shall aim to present a weekly history of passing events, illustrated by wood-cuts in the highest style of the art, and interspersed with original novels, romances, tales, adventures, precise biographies, laughable anecdotes, witty essays, squibs, inimitable caricatures, literary, personal and scientific items, etc., etc.

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